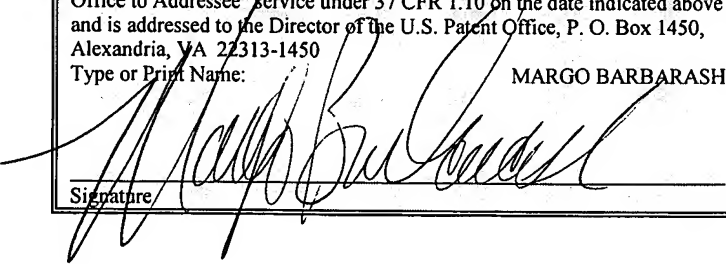


# APPLICATION FOR U.S. PATENT

TITLE: GENOMIC DATA MINING USING CLUSTERING AND LOGIC FILTERING  
CRITERIA

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## **GENOMIC DATA MINING USING CLUSTERING AND LOGIC FILTERING CRITERIA**

### **PRIOR RELATED APPLICATIONS**

[1] This application claims priority to EP 02425791.7 filed on Dec. 23, 2002, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference.

### **FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

[2] The present invention generally relates to genomic analysis. More particularly, it relates to a data mining system for the analysis of gene expression data that employs both clustering criteria and logic filtering criteria and allows clustering according to multiple parameters.

### **BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

[3] In the year 2001 the first draft of the sequence of the human genome was completed. As of November 2003, over 164 complete genomes had been published, including mouse, fruit fly, pufferfish and yeast. This wealth of knowledge provides researchers with fundamental tools for preventing or treating diseases, which in many cases are considered to be caused or exacerbated by the simultaneous action of different genes.

[4] In traditional genomic study, a single gene was studied at a time. However, genomic research is nowadays directed towards the development of technologies that allow a parallel analysis of thousands of genes at a time.

[5] The so-called "gene-chips" or "DNA-chips" are extraordinary tools for studying patterns of gene expression. Gene-chips are large arrays of nucleic acid probes, arranged in matrix format on a surface such as a microscope slide. Gene-chips can contain hundreds to hundreds-of-thousands of such probes. Thus, the devices are called "arrays" or

“microarrays,” and with future advances in array printing even “nanoarrays” will become practical.

[6] These recent advances allow researchers to measure expression levels for thousands of genes simultaneously, across different conditions and over time. Analysis of data produced by such experiments offers potential insight into gene function and regulatory mechanisms. However, a key step in the analysis is the detection of groups of genes that have similar expression patterns. The corresponding algorithmic problem is to group or “cluster” gene expression patterns and correlate these with a variety of different parameters, such as time, drug response, disease status, patient, and the like.

[7] Modern data mining technology can handle all three primary learning tasks: classification, regression, and clustering. However, clustering is used most commonly in the data mining of genomic information and several clustering algorithms are available.

[8] In the general parlance of bioinformatics a clustering problem consists of  $n$  elements and a characteristic vector for each element. A measure of similarity is defined between pairs of such vectors. In gene expression, elements will be genes, the vector of each gene will contain its expression levels under each of the conditions, and similarity can be measured, for example, by correlation coefficient between vectors. The goal is to partition the elements into subsets, which are called clusters, so that two criteria are satisfied: 1) Homogeneity – whereby elements inside a cluster are highly similar to each other; and 2) Separation – whereby elements from different clusters have low similarity to each other.

[9] There is a very rich literature on cluster analysis going back over three decades. Several algorithmic techniques have been used in clustering gene expression data, including hierarchical clustering, such as Cluster Identification via Connectivity Kernals (CLICK) or the divisive hierarchical algorithm called DIANA, model based approaches such as the Bayesian Infinite Mixture Model (IMM), and mixed approaches such as a finite Gaussian mixture model-based hierarchical clustering algorithm from MCLUST. There are also iterative approaches such as k-means and Cluster Affinity Search Technique (CAST). There are other

approaches such as simulated annealing, self organizing maps (SOM), and graph theoretic approaches. There are even several publicly available software packages for clustal analysis, including MCLUST, Vera and SAM, KNNimpute, dCHIP and the BioConductor project.

[10] However, a limit of the known data mining techniques is that it is not possible to identify groups or sequences of genes by simultaneously applying a plurality of properly weighed criteria for grouping according to gene expression with time and a variety of specific properties of particular interest.

### **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

[11] The invention generally relates to a method of analysis of genomic information in order to determine relationships among genes. The method of this invention allows one to determine complex relationships among genes that go beyond the simple clustering operations of the known methods of determining which genes are co-expressed or co-regulated.

[12] The method of this invention is applicable to a table of data relative to the evolution of the gene expression with time or relative to different stress conditions, and does not depend on the method used for obtaining the data.

[13] First, a certain clustering algorithm is chosen and applied to the data of the table, obtaining sub-tables of data relative to groups of genes (CLUSTERS). Therefore, all possible pairing combinations of the sub-tables of data are generated and characteristic parameters are calculated for genes contained in these sub-tables.

[14] Then, for each combination a characteristic value is calculated with a decision algorithm defined in function of these parameters, by considering the genes of the combination as constituting a 'Gene Network' if the characteristic value exceeds a pre-defined threshold.

[15] Preferably, a certain group of logic filtering criteria of the data of the table is chosen, generating other sets of sub-tables of data of groups of genes that satisfy the

respective logic criterion. Pair combinations of the sub-tables, obtained with logic or clustering criteria, are calculated.

[16] Preferably, the decision algorithm is a fuzzy logic algorithm, the antecedents and consequents of which are defined in function of the characteristic parameters

[17] The method of this invention may be implemented by a relative system of identification of groups of co-expressed and co-regulated genes. The core of such an identification system is an intelligent sub-system that processes the characteristic parameters of groups of genes and outputs data of groups of genes identified as 'Gene Networks.' Preferably, this intelligent sub-system is an off-line trained, fuzzy logic processor sub-system structured as a neural network.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[18] A more complete understanding of the method and apparatus of the present invention may be acquired by reference to the following Detailed Description when taken in conjunction with the accompanying Drawings wherein:

[19] **Figure 1** is a diagram of levels of gene expression at different instants relating to the same sample of DNA;

[20] **Figure 2** is an interpolated diagram of the levels of gene expression at a certain pre-established instant, relative to different samples (T1, ..., T6) of DNA;

[21] **Figure 3** is an example of a report obtained carrying out a query at the website LocusLink. The report shows that kind of information that is already known about a particular gene and might be included in clustering techniques. In this example, known information includes that the protein is a membrane protein involved in ion transport, and a variety of known domains are found in the protein;

[22] **Figure 4** depicts a preferred embodiment of a system of the invention;

[23] **Figure 5** shows sample scatter diagrams;

[24] **Figure 6** shows examples of diagrams of data correlated according to a quadratic law;

[25] **Figure 7** shows possible time evolutions of gene sequences; and

[26] **Figure 8** shows a set of data for training the Fuzzy system of the invention.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[27] The application makes reference to a number of Tables, the identification and general contents of which are as follows:

[28] **Table 1** is sample table of data relating to gene expression;

[29] **Table 2** contains a set of values of gene expression for the yeast *S. cerevisiae* in different instants;

[30] **Table 3** contains data extracted from the *Saccharomyces* Genome Database for several genes mentioned in Table 2;

[31] **Table 4** contains data relating to several genes from Table 2 that have been grouped in a CLUSTER;

[32] **Table 5** shows possible combinations between two groups of genes and the characteristic value associated with each combination;

[33] **Tables 6 and 7** show data relative to genes grouped in CLUSTERS 26 and 30;

[34] **Table 8** shows levels of gene expression of the combination among CLUSTERS of Tables 6 and 7;

[35] **Table 9** shows levels of expression of Table 8 normalized to range between 0 and 1; and

[36] Table 10 shows values of increments of levels of expression of Table 9.

[37] The method of the invention allows one to identify groups of genes ('Gene Networks') that are likely to be involved in a particular cellular process. This method is based on a decision algorithm that identifies groups of co-expressed or co-regulated genes using both clustering criteria and logic filtering criteria.

[38] Table 1 shows a sample table of data relating to gene expression.

ORF	0 Minutes	30 Minutes	1 Hour	2 Hours
YAL001C	1	1.3	2.4	5.8
YAL002W	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5
YAL003W	0.8	2.1	4.2	10.1
YAL005C	1.1	1.3	0.8	
YAL010C	1.2	1	1.1	4.5

TABLE 1

[39] From each group of genes, characteristic parameters are calculated and, with a decision algorithm based on these characteristic parameters, a characteristic value is calculated. When this characteristic value exceeds a certain pre-established threshold, the relative group of genes is identified as a constituent of a "Gene Network," otherwise it is discarded.

[40] The remarkable advantage of the this technique is the fact that the limits of prior methods based exclusively on clustering are overcome, and the invention allows one to identify a group of genes as a "Gene Network" according to a number of differently combined criteria.

[41] Preferably, the decision algorithm is a fuzzy logic algorithm configured such to identify correlations among genes within a large amount of data, corresponding to the time variable of gene expression or to different cellular conditions.

[42] Reference and brief description of Figures 1-3 has already been provided.

[43] A schematic representation of a preferred embodiment of a system implementing the method of this invention is shown in Figure 4.

[44] The system includes three sub-systems:

1. A pre-processing sub-system (CLUSTERING, FILTERING), that generates groups of tables using clustering criteria and logic filtering criteria;
2. A processing sub-system (GENERATING COMBINATIONS, EXTRACTING CHARACTERISTICS) that generates groups of genes that are Gene Networks candidates, by combining pairs of sub-tables and extracting characteristic parameters for each combination of genes; and
3. An intelligent sub-system (NEURO SYSTEM, FUZZY SYSTEM, THRESHOLD), trained off-line, that output groups of genes identified as Gene Networks.

[45] The intelligent sub-system is preferably a fuzzy logic system that is trained off-line. It is capable of attributing to each candidate group of genes a characteristic value using a soft computing decision making algorithm (see, e.g., reference (22)). If this characteristic value exceeds a pre-established THRESHOLD, the relative group of genes is identified as constituting a Gene Network.

[46] Clustering and Filtering: The pre-processing sub-system generates similar groups of gene sequences using clustering criteria and logic filtering criteria. There are plenty of clustering criteria in literature, including but not limited to those cited herein:

1. Hierarchical Agglomerative;
2. Non hierarchical K-means;
3. Hierarchical sequential K-means;
4. Non hierarchical SOM; and
5. Non exclusive Fuzzy Clustering.

[47] For each gene, m values of gene expression are reported, relating to m experiments carried out at different instants or under different conditions. The system generates a certain number of groups of genes (CLUSTERS) according to the criterion used and the initial settings chosen for the processing.



[48] In order to study Gene Networks, it is desirable to select groups of genes that present characteristics in addition to their similarity of time expression profiles. This is made possible through filtering techniques that select groups of genes, depending on the value assumed by one or more attributes of the gene itself.

[49] The criteria to be used must be chosen as appropriate for grouping similar gene sequences. For example, when the influence of extended groups of genes among them and towards single genes must be verified, it is preferable to use a stringent logic filtering criterion and clustering algorithms that generate extended groups of CLUSTERS. Stringent logic filtering refers to a logic filtering criterion defined by plural logic conditions to be simultaneously satisfied and by virtue of which is likely to select only a relatively small number of genes. Thus, for identifying a group of correlated genes in a very numerous group of genes, or for finding genes belonging to a numerous group of genes that are correlated to one specific gene, it is desirable to use a clustering algorithm likely to produce a numerous group of genes, in combination with a "stringent" logic filtering for identifying a relatively small group of correlated genes. Groups of genes that may be correlated are identified by performing a clustering operation in combination with a filtering operation. Such a choice may consist of a single linkage hierarchical method coupled to the metric used for updating the matrix of distances.

[50] A filtering criterion is any logic criterion that an user may impose on the data. For example, a filtering criterion may consist of selecting all the genes whose level of expression exceeds a certain value at the beginning of the experiment. Another filtering criterion may be that of considering those genes whose expression level changes on challenge with a test drug, and the like.

[51] Generation of combinations and composition of groups of gene candidates to be a Gene Network: Let us suppose we have generated  $K$  sub-tables of genes (CLUSTER) with a certain clustering criterion and  $M$  sub-tables of genes (FILTER) with certain logic filtering criteria. According to the method of this invention, all possible groups of genes are generated by combining in pairs the sub-tables:

1.  $\binom{K}{2} = \frac{K!}{(K-2)!*2!} = \frac{K*(K-1)}{2}$  CLUSTER-CLUSTER combinations;
2.  $\binom{M}{2} = \frac{M!}{(M-2)!*2!} = \frac{M*(M-1)}{2}$  FILTER-FILTER combinations; and
3.  $K * M$  CLUSTER-FILTER combinations.

[52] Preferably, among these combinations, the ones that generate groups of genes with a number of genes smaller than a certain pre-established threshold are discarded together with the combinations that generate groups of genes already obtained in a previous combination.

[53] Each gene of the combination may be labeled with a string that indicates the group it belongs to. For example, a gene is labeled C2 if the group it belongs to is the cluster 2. In a combination FILTER-FILTER or CLUSTER-FILTER, a gene present in both groups is labeled  $F_iF_j$  or  $C_iF_j$ , where the subscripts  $i$  and  $j$  are the indexes of the CLUSTER or the FILTER the gene is coming from.

[54] When the aim is to determine how the behavior of a certain gene influences a whole CLUSTER, it is preferable to generate combinations among a FILTER constituted only by that gene and groups (CLUSTERS) constituted by more genes.

[55] Extraction of characteristics: The most significant phase is the extraction of characteristics because they indicate the type of correlations that must be identified. According to an innovative feature of the present invention, numerical parameters, tied to the gene expression profile, and parameters that, in contrast have a semantic meaning are both used. Mixed parameters that are combination of both elements may also be used.

[56] A sample semantic parameter that is considered in Gene Network analysis is the percentage of genes of the combination with the same functional domain. A number ranging from 0 to 1 is associated to this percentage. When the value of the parameter is 1, all the genes of the considered combination have the same functional domain. When the value is

null, the genes do not have any common domain, while in all other cases the value of this parameter is comprised between 0 and 1.

[57] Similarly, another semantic parameter relates to the percentage of genes that have ontologies belonging to the same category. It is evident that other semantic parameters could be considered by extending this analysis to other semantic characteristics of gene sequences. It is emphasized that these parameters refer to semantic characteristics, but are expressed in numerical form.

[58] According to one effective embodiment of this invention, six numeric parameters P1, ..., P6 are used. Every parameter ranges between 0 and 1.

[59] The first parameter P1 is the absolute value of the linear correlation coefficient among the expressions of pairs of genes of the same combination if the correlation is positive, otherwise it is null. The second parameter P2 is analogous to P1, but is null if the linear correlation is positive. The third parameter P3 indicates the value of the quadratic correlation of the combination. The more the value of the correlation is close to 1, the more the genes of the combination are correlated.

[60] The fourth parameter P4 indicates the percentage of genes of the group whose value of final gene expression (that is the last attribute of the gene) is greater or smaller than the initial value of gene expression (first attribute). In practice, the percentage of genes that have the same global variation is calculated.

[61] The fifth parameter P5 indicates the percentage of genes of the group that has the same time evolution (increasing or decreasing). Finally, the last parameter P6 indicates the percentage of genes that have peak expression at the same time.

[62] These parameters are used to verify whether the cluster contains differently expressed genes that participate in the same cellular process and so whether the relationships among them may be modeled by a Gene Network.

[63] Using the above specified six parameters in order to determine groups of co-expressed and co-regulated genes provides a robust method of identification, capable of multi-objective discrimination.

[64] It must be remembered that although the approach is modeled with the six parameters described above, it may be generalized to any parameter of interest that expresses a correlation of any kind. Moreover, it is possible to use parameters that may have a completely semantic biological meaning or more complex mixed parameters that express at the same time a numerical and a semantic correlation. In the latter case, public databases exist to which a query may be submitted for obtaining a numerical codification that expresses the eventual semantic correlation.

[65] A detailed examination of the six proposed parameters is examined hereinafter.

[66] Parameters relating to correlation (P1, P2, P3): The correlation indicates the level of relationship among genes. Through these parameters, it is possible to determine how a linear equation or any other equation is appropriate to describe or explain such a relationship.

[67] Given that X and Y are two time profiles of gene expression, it is possible to make a scatter diagram in a system of Cartesian coordinates. Should all the points of the scatter diagram lay around a straight line, the correlation is linear. In this case the equation that ties the two variables is a linear equation:

$$Y=a+bX \quad (1)$$

[68] If Y increases when X increases, the correlation is said to be positive or direct. If Y decreases when X increases, the correlation is said to be negative or inverse. If there is not any linear relation between the two sequences, they are said to be uncorrelated. The degree of linear correlation between two gene sequences is given by the linear correlation coefficient defined as follows:

$$\rho = \frac{\sum (X - \bar{X})(Y - \bar{Y})}{\sqrt{\sum (X - \bar{X})^2 \sum (Y - \bar{Y})^2}} \quad -1 \leq \rho \leq 1 \quad (2)$$

wherein the sum goes from 1 to m (being m the number of levels of expression calculated for each gene) and  $\bar{X} = \frac{\sum X}{m}$  and  $\bar{Y} = \frac{\sum Y}{m}$  are the mean values.

[69] The linear correlation is maximum when the absolute value of the coefficient  $\rho$  is equal to 1 (the sign depends on the fact that a variable increases or decreases when the other variable increases).

[70] Figure 5 illustrates examples of scatter diagrams. A null value of the linear correlation coefficient implies only the absence of a linear correlation, nevertheless two sequences may be strongly dependent from each other while not presenting a strong linear correlation. A typical case is that of points distributed along the circumference of a circle.

[71] Sometimes, the correlation between two gene sequences may be of a quadratic type, that is the relationship between X and Y is the equation of a parabola:

$$Y = a + bX + cX^2 \quad (3)$$

wherein a is a constant, b is the linear growth coefficient and c is tied to the curvature and is due to the relation between Y and the square power of X. Figure 6 shows examples of quadratic correlation.

[72] In general, whichever the relation between X and Y is, the correlation coefficient is defined as:

$$r = \pm \sqrt{\frac{\sum (Y_{stim} - \bar{Y})^2}{\sum (Y - \bar{Y})^2}} \quad (4)$$

wherein  $Y_{stim}$  is the interpolated value of  $Y$  obtained by the method of minimum squares. It is worth noticing that  $r$  is a non dimensional quantity, that is it does not depend on the unity of measure. When the relation between  $X$  and  $Y$  is linear,  $r$  coincides with the linear correlation coefficient, otherwise it has a more general meaning. Moreover, in the case in which the relation is linear,

$$r_{XY}=r_{YX}$$

that is the quantity  $r$  is the same irrespectively from the fact that  $X$  or  $Y$  is the independent variable. In general:

$$r_{XY} \neq r_{YX}$$

[73] As said before, the first three extracted parameters relate to the linear and to the quadratic correlation. Let us consider one of the generated combinations and let us assume that the corresponding group be constituted by  $n$  genes. When a number of gene sequences greater than two is considered, instead of the linear correlation coefficient, a linear correlation matrix  $R$ , defined as follows, is considered:

$$R = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \rho_{12} & \dots & \rho_{1n} \\ \rho_{21} & 1 & \dots & \rho_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ \rho_{n1} & \rho_{n2} & \dots & 1 \end{vmatrix} \quad (5)$$

$\rho_{ij}$  being the correlation coefficient between the sequences of the gene  $i$  with the gene  $j$ . Of course, the correlation coefficient of a gene sequence with itself is 1, that is  $\rho_{ii}=1$  for each  $i=1, \dots, n$ .

[74] If for each  $i \neq j$  is  $\rho_{ij}=0$ , the  $n$  gene sequences are uncorrelated. In this case the determinant of the matrix  $R$  is 1, while in general it ranges between 0 and 1. Considering that  $\rho_{ij}=1$  and that  $\rho_{ij}=\rho_{ji}$ , the number of calculated coefficients is:

$$\binom{n}{2} = \frac{n!}{(n-2)!*2!} = \frac{n*(n-1)}{2} \quad (6)$$

[75] Once these values are calculated, the interval from 0 to 1 is divided in sub-intervals, for example in five equal sub-intervals of amplitude 0.2 and the number of coefficients comprised in each sub-interval is counted. Moreover, to each sub-interval a correlation value is associated, for example equal to 0.1, 0.3, 0.5, 0.7, 0.9, respectively. If one of the five sub-intervals contains a number of coefficients greater than 50% of the total number of coefficients, the value of the first parameter is the correlation value corresponding to that interval. On the contrary, in the case in which the coefficients are distributed mainly into two intervals, the value of the first parameter is the arithmetical mean of the correlation values of these two intervals.

[76] By assuming for example that  $n_1$  coefficients are in the sub-interval to which is associated a correlation value  $v_1$ ,  $n_2$  coefficients are in the sub-interval with correlation value  $v_2$ , and  $(n_1+n_2)>50\%$  of the total number of coefficients distributed in the five intervals, the value assigned to the first parameter P1 will be given by:

$$P1 = \frac{(v_1 * n_1 + v_2 * n_2)}{(n_1 + n_2)} \quad (7)$$

[77] Finally, in the case in which the majority of coefficients is distributed in more than two intervals, the first parameter P1 is the mean value of all the coefficients. The first parameter is calculated considering only the coefficients  $\rho_{ij}>0$ .

[78] The second parameter P2, relating to the negative linear correlation, is similarly calculated but considering the coefficients  $\rho_{ij}<0$  and dividing the interval from -1 to 0 in five equal intervals.

[79] Referring to the calculation of the third parameter P3, the correlation coefficients are calculated by considering the most general form of the correlation coefficient

given in eq. (4). Considering that  $r_{XY} \neq r_{YX}$ , the number of coefficients to be calculated, in the case of a combination with  $n$  gene sequences, is:

$$n*(n-1) \quad (8)$$

**[80]** For calculating  $r$  it is necessary to know  $Y_{stim}$ , that is the interpolated value of  $Y$  by means of the method of minimum squares. The minimum squares parabola interpolating the set of points  $(X_i, Y_i)$ , with  $i=1, \dots, n$  is given by eq. (3):

$$Y=a+bX+cX^2 \quad (3)$$

wherein  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$  are determined by solving the following three equations:

$$\begin{cases} \sum Y = aN + b \sum X + c \sum X^2 \\ \sum XY = a \sum X + b \sum X^2 + c \sum X^3 \\ \sum X^2 Y = a \sum X^2 + b \sum X^3 + c \sum X^4 \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

known as the canonical equations of the minimum squares parabola.

**[81]** Given that the values of the constants are known, by substituting them in eq. (3), the value of  $Y_{stim}$  and thus the value of  $r$  are calculated.

**[82]** To the third parameter is attributed the mean value of the so calculated  $n*(n-1)$  correlation coefficients.

**[83]** It should be expected that the combinations CLUSTER-CLUSTER have relatively high correlation values, because the clustering criteria select groups of genes with a high level of correlation among them. Of course, even CLUSTER-FILTER and FILTER-FILTER correlations may have high correlation values. In general the correlation parameter provides more complete indications than indications obtained by using clustering criteria.

**[84]** For a better understanding of this aspect, suppose for example of considering two gene sequences  $X$  and  $Y$  constituted by three values of time expression,  $X=[1; 5; 7]$  and



$Y=[10; 50; 70]$ . The relation that ties  $X$  and  $Y$  is  $Y=10X$  and so the linear correlation coefficient is 1.

[85] Nevertheless, the clustering criteria do not highlight this kind of relationship. In fact the majority of implemented clustering techniques uses distance metrics. Two gene sequences with very similar values of gene expression are grouped in the same CLUSTER because they identify very close points in the  $m$ -dimensional space.

[86] By contrast, in the cited example, even if there is a linear relation between two sequences, they identify distant points of the space and thus, probably, do not belong to the same CLUSTER. The only clustering criterion that make an exception to this rule is the agglomerative method using Pearson's coefficient. In fact, this metric is a measure of similarity and not of distance and does not satisfy metric properties.

[87] Parameters relating to the pattern of expression: The last three extracted parameters, P4, P5 and P6, relate to similarity among gene sequences in terms of time-variable or condition-variable pattern of expression. In particular, the sign of the full variation is considered, the type of evolution (increasing or decreasing) and the coincidence of peak variation at the same point of time.

[88] The fourth parameter P4 indicates the percentage of genes that behave in a similar way from the point of view of the whole variation of the value of gene expression.

[89] For each gene sequence of the examined combination, the variation between the value of final gene expression (that is relating to the last attribute) and the initial one (relating to the first attribute) is calculated, by considering preferably only the absolute value of the variation (independently from the sign). Being the number of gene sequences that have a value of final gene expression greater than the starting known one, the percentage of sequences that have a positive variation is calculated. The fourth parameter is a number comprised between zero and one, indicative of this percentage.

[90] In practice, the closer to 50% the percentage of genes having the same variation is, the closer to 0 the fourth parameter P4 is. The closer to 100% that percentage is, the closer to 1 the parameter P4 is, because the majority of genes of the group behaves in the same way.

[91] In the case in which the percentage is small and close to 0, the value of the parameter is high and is close to 1. This is due to the fact that small percentages of genes having a positive variation, imply high percentages of sequences with negative variation. This parameter is used for identifying groups of genes with a similar behavior from the point of view of the whole variation of the value of gene expression, independently from the sign of the variation. Finally, percentages of 70% or equivalently of 30% are associated to values of the parameter close to 0.5.

[92] Nevertheless, it must be considered that a gene sequence with a value of final gene expression greater than the initial value does not necessarily increase with time. Vice versa, a negative variation does not necessarily imply that the expression is decreasing. In order to identify a Gene Network, it is important to identify genes presenting a similar time evolution, whether increasing or decreasing, independently from the values of single attributes. To illustrate this let us consider Figure 7.

[93] The three sample gene sequences A, B, C increase with time, even if their evolution are completely different and the values of gene expression differ among them. Moreover the sequence A, even if it is increasing, has a negative variation between the final and the initial values. This detail is not considered by clustering criteria and it is not highlighted by the four parameters described above.

[94] For this reason a fifth parameter P5 has been introduced for accounting for considering this characteristic. The percentage of genes that present an increasing evolution is calculated for each combination. In function of the obtained percentage, a value ranging from 0 to 1 is assigned to this fifth parameter.

[95] The value assignment is very similar to that illustrated for the fourth parameter: at a very small or very large percentage value corresponds a value of the parameter close to 1, while a value of the parameter close to 0 is associated to a percentage close to 50%.

[96] The sixth parameter P6 refers to gene sequences of the considered group that show a peak variation of the same point of time.

[97] An external cause, such as the administering of a test drug or the changing the environmental conditions, such as sharp change in temperature, may cause a strong increase or reduction of the level of gene expression. The coincidence presence of peak variation at the same instant, may lead to the identification of a group of genes that react similarly in presence of a certain external agent.

[98] In consideration of the fact that the values of gene expression are normalized and thus they range between 0 and 1, a threshold value of half the amplitude (0.5) of the normalization interval is considered.

[99] The excursion peak value is calculated for each sequence belonging to the combination to be examined. If no gene of the combination has a peak variation that surpasses the threshold, a null value is assigned to the last parameter P6. If all the genes of the group have a "peak" (that is a maximum variation greater than the threshold) occurring at the same point of time, the parameter is 1. In all other cases the parameter has a value equal to the percentage of genes that show a peak at the same point of time.

[100] Intelligent sub-system: The intelligent sub-system is based on Soft Computing methods, preferably it is a neural fuzzy system whose rules may be either:

1. introduced by the user by way of a programming language using clauses such as IF... THEN; or
2. generated by means of a neural network with weights and thresholds representing the characteristic parameters.

[101] According to the latter alternative, the sub-system must be trained first (off-line learning) with an appropriate set of data (learning matrix), such as the sample set of data of Figure 8.

[102] While functioning off-line, the output of the Fuzzy system (characteristic value) is compared with a threshold value THRESHOLD. Among the obtained group of genes, the groups associated to a characteristic value greater than the threshold are identified as Gene Network, while the other groups are discarded.

### EXAMPLE 1

[103] For better illustrating the method of this invention, a sample application will now be described. The input data are constituted by levels of gene expression of certain sequences to be examined. Table 2 depicts a portion of the set of data used for the experiment.

Genbank	alpha 0	alpha 7	alpha 14	.....	Alpha 21	alpha 28	alpha 35
YBR166C	0.33	-0.17	0.04	.....	-0.07	-0.09	-0.12
YOR357C	-0.64	-0.38	-0.32	.....	-0.29	-0.22	-0.01
YLR292C	-0.23	0.19	-0.36	.....	0.14	-0.4	0.16
YDL120W	0.11	0.32	0.03	.....	0.32	0.03	-0.12
YGL248W	-0.25	0.26	0.01	.....	-0.06	-0.42	-0.07
YIL146C	-0.58	-0.29	-0.45	.....	-0.15	-0.86	-0.36
YJR106W	-0.36	-0.17	-0.22	.....	-0.34	-0.36	0.03
YBR123C	-0.17	-0.32	-0.34	.....	-0.42	-0.25	-0.3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
YHR047C	-0.29	-0.07	-0.34	.....	-0.34	-0.36	-0.43
YMR055C	-0.34	0.88	-0.42	.....	-0.97	-0.15	-0.29
YDR457W	0.01	-0.69	-0.09	.....	-0.09	0.25	0.21

TABLE 2

[104] In the first column of Table 2 there are the accession numbers of genes, which in this specific case belong to the genome of the yeast *S. cerevisiae*. The first letter of each accession number is Y which stands for "yeast." Further, the name of the experiment is ALPHA and is based on 18 separate measurements at different times.

[105] First the yeast were synchronized by withdrawal of the alpha factor. Then gene expression was measured at various time intervals. All the measurements were done by taking the value of gene expression at the instant  $t=0$  as reference (second column of the table). The other columns show the levels of gene expression measured after 7 min, 14 min and so forth.

[106] For each gene, identified by the corresponding accession number, it is possible to gather additional information, such as its description (Description), the functional category (Molecular Function) and the annotation (Biological Process) of the specific gene. This information is available in the Saccharomyces Genome Database, an example of which is shown in Table 3.

GenBank	Description	Molecular Function	Biological Process
YBR166C	TYR1 TYROSINE BIOSYNTHESIS...	GO:8977 prephenate..	GO:6570 tyrosine metabolism
YOR357C	GRD19 SECRETION GOLGI....		GO:8104 protein localization
YLR292C	SEC72 SECRETION ER PROTEIN...	GO:5047 signal recognition...	GO:6615 SRP-dependent...
YDL120W	YFH1 IRON HOMEOSTASIS...	GO:5554 unknown	GO:6879 iron homeostasis
YGL248W	PDE1 PURINE METABOLISM 3',5'...	GO:4115 cAMP-specific...	GO:19933 cAMP-mediated..
YIL146C	ECM37 CELL WALL BIOGENESIS...	GO:5554 unknown	GO:7047 cell wall organization..
YJR106W	ECM27 CELL WALL BIOGENESIS...	GO:5554 unknown	GO:7047 cell wall organization...
YBR123C	TFC1 TRANSCRIPTION...	GO:3709 RNA polymerase III...	GO:6384 transcription initiation...
.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 3

[107] Results obtained with a clustering criterion: 1533 yeast genes have been considered. Each gene is described by eighteen levels of gene expression, corresponding to the values measured at intervals of 7 minutes, following the ALPHA experiment (instant  $t=0$ ).

[108] These sequences have been grouped by the K-means algorithm by adopting an initial number of centroids equal to 50 and a random method of generating centroids.

[109] At the end of the clustering process, 50 sub-tables (CLUSTERS) were obtained, equal to the number of centroids that had been initially chosen. This condition indicates that there were no empty clusters, that eventually would have been discarded at the end of the clustering process.

[110] Table 4 shows the content of the file kmyeast50.txt relating to the fiftieth CLUSTER that contains 9 gene sequences.

Cluster N. 50	PARAMETERS -										Description								
- Genebank -																			
YPL111W	0.16	0.1	0.86	1.01	0.99	1.23	1.9	1.41	1.51	0.88	1.04	1.06	1.04	0.44	0.72	0.75	0.95	0.88	CAR1 ARGININE METABOLISM
YBL005W	1.21	0.82	1.23	1.34	1.14	1.14	1	0.3	1.24	1.23	0.72	1.06	0.64	1.09	0.91	1.12	0.89	1.22	POR3 TRANSPORT
YJF028W	1.34	1.28	1.29	0.77	1.59	1.1	1	1.46	1.22	1.2	1.79	1	0.63	1.37	0.88	0.96	0.38	0.86	NONE TRANSCRIPTION
YGR112V	1.23	1.02	1.01	1.19	1.04	1.21	0.7	1.32	0.82	0.57	1.43	0.93	0.53	0.89	1	1.24	0.89	0.84	SHY1 RESPIRATION
YMF058W	0.82	-0.15	0.04	0.16	0.74	0.82	1.5	1.17	1.69	1.65	1.96	1.7	1.56	1.21	1.92	1.74	2.11	1.65	FET3 TRANSPORT
YOL058W	0.55	1.66	1.94	1.58	1.3	0.9	1.1	0.65	0.7	0.55	0.93	0.62	0.9	0.87	1.24	0.8	1.14	1.07	ARG1 ARGININE BIOSYNTHESIS
YMF011W	1.1	1.84	2.12	1.65	1.1	1	0.7	0.08	0.36	0.85	1.99	1.93	1.55	0.7	0.62	-0.29	-0.04	-0.09	HXT2 TRANSPORT
YNL036W	0.01	3.1	2.97	2.93	2.19	1.9	1.8	1.04	1.21	0.83	0.91	0.42	0.76	0.3	0.73	0.67	0.76	0.93	NCE103 SECRETION, NON-CLASSICAL UN
YHF071W	0.77	1.48	1.96	2.16	1.61	1.38	1.3	1.17	1.18	0.54	0.88	0.65	0.96	0.78	0.99	0.97	0.37	0.67	PCL5 CELL CYCLE
																			CYCLIN (PHO8)

Table 4

The file indicates also the accession numbers (GenBank) and the eighteen values of gene expression of the sequences (PARAMETERS) constituting the CLUSTER.

[111] Filtering phase: According to this invention it is possible to optionally perform a filtering phase by which it is possible to select several of the considered gene sequences by function of the values of gene expression assumed at different instants. For example it is possible to filter all the sequences whose value of gene expression at the instant  $t=0$  is greater than zero or it is possible to consider a filtering criterion relating to more than one parameter at the time. Nevertheless, this phase is optional and for sake of simplicity it has been waived for this example.

[112] Generation of combinations: During this phase all the combinations CLUSTER-CLUSTER are generated. It is evident that, if the filtering phase had been performed, the combinations FILTER-FILTER and CLUSTER-FILTER would have been generated as well.

[113] In this case, considering that the number of combinations is

$$\binom{K}{2} = \frac{K!}{(K-2)! \cdot 2!} = \frac{K * (K-1)}{2}$$

and considering that the number K of CLUSTERS generated in the previous phase is 50, 1225 combinations have been obtained.

[114] For each combination the above mentioned six numerical parameters P1, ..., P6 have been calculated. For the calculated parameters, the intelligent sub-system assigned to each combination a characteristic value ranging between 0 and 1. All the combinations with a characteristic value (degree of Gene Network), greater than a pre-established threshold have been identified as possible Gene Networks. In this example, a threshold value of 0.5 was set and six possible Gene Networks were identified. The printed file gnyeast.txt shown in Table 5 stores information relating to the generated combinations.

NUMBER OF GENE-NETWORKS:		6				
MAX NUMBER OF ELEMENTS:		1533		DEGREE		
gnyeast1.txt	10	kmyeast22.txt	kmyeast26.txt	CLUSTER 22	CLUSTER 26	1
gnyeast2.txt	19	kmyeast22.txt	kmyeast34.txt	CLUSTER 22	CLUSTER 34	0.91
gnyeast3.txt	30	kmyeast26.txt	kmyeast30.txt	CLUSTER 26	CLUSTER 30	0.67
gnyeast4.txt	13	kmyeast26.txt	kmyeast44.txt	CLUSTER 26	CLUSTER 44	0.68
gnyeast5.txt	10	kmyeast26.txt	kmyeast45.txt	CLUSTER 26	CLUSTER 45	1
gnyeast6.txt	19	kmyeast34.txt	kmyeast45.txt	CLUSTER 34	CLUSTER 45	0.8
Xgnyeast1.txt	34	kmyeast1.txt	kmyeast2.txt	CLUSTER 1	CLUSTER 2	0
Xgnyeast2.txt	43	kmyeast1.txt	kmyeast3.txt	CLUSTER 1	CLUSTER 3	0.3
Xgnyeast3.txt	57	kmyeast1.txt	kmyeast4.txt	CLUSTER 1	CLUSTER 4	0
Xgnyeast4.txt	38	kmyeast1.txt	kmyeast5.txt	CLUSTER 1	CLUSTER 5	0
Xgnyeast5.txt	54	kmyeast1.txt	kmyeast6.txt	CLUSTER 1	CLUSTER 6	0
Xgnyeast6.txt	59	kmyeast1.txt	kmyeast7.txt	CLUSTER 1	CLUSTER 7	0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 5

[115] In the first column the names of files containing more detailed information on the generated combinations are indicated. The names of the files that start with the letter X refer to the combinations to which the intelligent sub-system assigned a value smaller than 0.5. By contrast, the remaining files refer to the combinations that the system identified as possible Gene Networks, and which in this specific case were 6.

[116] The second column contains the number of gene sequences constituting the examined combination, while the remaining columns indicate the type of combination (example CLUSTER22-CLUSTER26).

[117] The last column represents the value assigned from the previously trained neural fuzzy system. It is evident that the closer the assigned value is to 1, the more likely the examined combination is a Gene Network. Vice versa, the closer the output value is to 0, the more unlikely is the fact that the combination be a Gene Network.

[118] For example looking to the third row, the combination between the CLUSTER26 (C26), containing 9 gene sequences, and the CLUSTER30 (C30), containing 21 sequences, has a value of 0.67. Thus it has been recognized as a possible gene network.



[119] Tables 6 and 7 contain data relating to CLUSTER26 (C26) and CLUSTER30 (C30).

Cluster N.26										PARAMETERS										Description									
Genebank																													
YDR097C	-0.56	-0.69	0.7	1.2	1	0.4	-0.5	-0.67	-0.2	-0.54	1.16	1.24	0.81	0.34	0.11	0.19	-0.6	-0.49	MSH6	DNA REPAIR	M								
YOR074C	-1.43	-0.6	0.28	0.79	0.88	0.28	0.01	-1.03	-0.97	-0.4	-0.67	0.45	0.44	-0.2	-0.56	-0.51	-0.92	-1.09	CDC21	DNA REPLICATION									
YER070W	-1.22	-0.51	1.32	1.74	0.99	0.71	-0.5	-0.43	-0.79	-0.3	-0.59	1.49	0.97	0.44	0.24	0.36	-0.29	-0.47	RNR1	DNA REPLICATION									
YBR088C	-1.47	-1.18	0.89	1.29	0.8	-0.17	-0.8	0.48	-1.56	-0.94	0.3	0.97	0.76	-0.06	-0.29	-0.84	-1.12	-1.22	POL30	DNA REPLICATION									
YER001W	-2.18	-0.58	0.87	1.71	0.64	0.66	-0.3	-0.43	-0.97	-0.84	0.18	1.46	1.13	1.1	0.31	0.07	-0.86	-0.76	MIN1	PROTEIN GLYCOSYL									
YOL007C	-1.43	-1.25	0.83	0.73	0.77	-0.47	-0.3	-1.18	-1.47	-0.71	-0.32	0.58	0.76	0.39	-0.27	-0.4	-0.84	-1.03	CS12	CELL WALL BIOGENESIS									
YPL256C	-1.69	-0.97	1.11	1.69	0.45	-0.07	-0.6	-1.6	-1.79	-1.36	-0.07	1.29	0.82	0.28	-0.1	-0.6	-0.67	-1.32	CLN2	CELL CYCLE	GRS								
YIL140W	-1.43	-1.03	1.37	0.74	0.26	-0.17	-0.8	-1.18	-1.09	-1.03	-0.45	0.7	0.29	-0.36	-0.32	-0.51	-0.6	-1.32	SRO4	BUD SITE SELECTION									
YMR199W	-1.6	-0.97	1.25	0.83	0.9	0.44	0.03	-0.58	-1.15	-0.81	-0.62	1.1	0.95	0.26	0.31	-0.06	-0.45	-0.92	CLN1	CELL CYCLE	GRS								

Table 6

Cluster N.30 - Genebank -	PARAMETERS										Description									
YPR120C	-0.92	-0.32	0.98	1.03	0.32	-0.03	-0.12	-0.34	-0.3	-0.27	0.76	0.87	0.37	-0.17	0.16	-0.14	-0.15	-0.43	CLB5 CELL CYCLE	G1
YJL15W	-0.32	0.49	0.61	1.43	0.59	0.3	-0.45	-0.42	-0.1	0.06	0.34	0.58	0.36	-0.1	-0.32	-0.14	-0.42	-0.43	ASF1 TRANSCRIPTION	
YCR085W	-1.22	-0.23	0.54	0.66	0.18	0.07	-0.69	-0.47	-0.4	-0.6	0.18	0.77	0.66	0.38	0.1	0.28	-0.4	-0.38	HCM1 TRANSCRIPTION(PU	
YKL045W	-1.03	-0.22	0.63	0.61	0.29	-0.09	-0.62	-0.86	-1	0.19	0.65	0.53	0.24	-0.49	0.32	-0.45	-0.64	-1.43	PR12 DNA REPLICATION	
YNL262W	0.84	-0.51	0.49	0.58	0.87	0.24	-0.18	-0.64	-0.4	-0.49	0.03	0.32	0.43	0.08	0.04	-0.56	-0.32	-0.71	POL2 DNA REPLICATION	
YLR103C	-0.64	-0.2	0.9	0.74	0.49	0.07	-0.3	-0.34	-0.5	-0.34	0.4	0.58	0.33	-0.15	-0.25	-0.15	-0.45	-0.38	CDC45 DNA REPLICATION	
YNL312W	-0.69	-0.79	0.48	0.96	0.78	0.77	0.04	-0.47	-0.8	-0.56	0.06	0.23	0.53	-0.15	0.06	-0.62	-0.22	-0.54	PFA2 DNA REPAIR	R
YJL074C	-0.74	-1.06	0.46	1.06	0.89	0.04	-0.15	-0.79	-0.8	-0.3	0.12	0.64	0.63	-0.17	-0.27	-0.45	-0.43	-0.2	SMC3 CHROMATIN STRUC	
YJL187C	-0.94	-0.64	-0	0.51	0.38	-0.12	-0.2	-0.25	-0.5	-0.74	0.23	0.59	0.58	0.2	0.29	0.14	-1.94	-0.49	SWE1 CELL CYCLE	NE
YNL102W	-0.62	2.13	0.19	0.99	0.62	-0.17	-0.22	-0.2	-0.1	-0.64	0.28	0.73	0.71	0.08	0.2	-0.54	-0.69	-0.47	POL1 DNA REPLICATION	
YKL113C	-1.12	-0.45	0.29	0.79	0.3	-0.04	-0.56	-0.79	-0.9	-0.71	0.24	0.55	0.5	-0.27	-0.18	-0.25	-0.89	-0.56	RAD27 DNA REPAIR	S
YDL164C	-0.62	-0.54	0.55	0.93	0.57	-0.06	-0.1	-0.84	-0.8	-0.4	0.11	0.73	0.6	-0.2	0.25	-0.6	-0.56	-0.6	CDC9 DNA REPLICATION	
YGL038C	-0.86	-0.22	0.5	0.57	-0.4	0.06	-0.69	-0.43	-0.4	0.2	0.32	0.63	0.31	0.14	-0.1	-0.12	-0.45	-0.32	OCH1 PROTEIN GLYCOSYL	
YPL057C	0.32	-0.29	0.96	0.84	0.8	1.08	0.29	-0.45	-0.7	0.19	0.95	0.76	0.58	0.2	0.34	-0.25	-0.42	-0.51	SUR1 SPHINGOLIPID METAB	
YKL067W	-0.51	0.21	0.45	1.03	0.77	0.93	0.29	-0.12	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.03	0.37	-0.14	0.16	-0.23	-0.25	-0.74	YNU1 NUCLEOTIDE METAB	
YPR135W	-0.56	-0.76	0.63	1.12	0.51	-0.12	-0.45	-0.79	-0.8	-0.84	0.12	0.57	0.43	-0.29	-0.17	-0.45	-0.42	-0.71	CTF4 DNA REPLICATION	
YDR309C	0.53	-0.62	0.33	0.38	0.11	-0.74	-1.09	-1.06	-0.5	-0.3	1.52	0.59	0.64	-0.3	0.53	-0.17	-0.79	-0.42	GIC2 BUD EMERGENCE	
YGR152C	-0.49	-0.58	0.8	0.84	0.57	0.34	-0.01	-0.42	-0.5	-0.36	0.43	0.55	0.42	0.21	0.04	-0.3	-0.17	-0.71	RSR1 BUD SITE SELECTION	
YBL035C	-0.45	-0.64	1.01	1.14	0.45	-0.4	-0.64	0.16	-1.1	0.44	0.04	0.28	0.32	0.03	0.54	-0.12	-0.6	-0.3	POL12 DNA REPLICATION	
YPR175W	-0.54	-0.69	1.03	0.57	0.49	-0.12	-0.34	-0.62	-0.6	-0.45	0.1	0.52	0.3	-0.22	-0.15	-0.62	-0.2	-0.69	DPB2 DNA REPLICATION	
YER111C	-1.25	-0.3	1.32	1.33	0.5	0.14	-0.89	-0.86	-0.8	0.03	0.85	0.74	0.33	-0.23	-0.15	-0.58	-0.38	-0.51	SWI4 CELL CYCLE	TR

Table 7

**[120]** All necessary information relative to the combined set of data is reported in Table 8.

GenBank	alpha 0	alpha 7	alpha 14	alpha 21	alpha 28	alpha 35	alpha 42	alpha 49	alpha 56	alpha 63	alpha 70	alpha 77	alpha 84	alpha 91	alpha 98	alpha 10	alpha 11	alpha 19
C30	-0.32	-0.32	0.98	1.03	0.32	-0.03	-0.12	-0.34	-0.29	-0.27	0.76	0.67	0.37	-0.17	0.16	-0.14	-0.15	-0.43
YPRI20C	C30	-0.32	0.49	0.61	1.43	0.58	0.3	-0.45	-0.06	0.06	0.34	0.58	0.36	-0.1	-0.32	-0.14	-0.42	-0.43
YJL115W	C30	-1.22	-0.23	0.54	0.66	0.18	0.07	-0.69	-0.43	-0.6	0.18	0.77	0.66	0.38	0.1	0.28	-0.4	-0.38
YCR065W	C30	-0.56	-0.69	0.7	1.2	1	0.4	-0.47	-0.2	-0.54	1.16	1.24	0.81	0.34	0.11	0.19	-0.6	-0.49
YDR097C	C26	-1.03	-0.22	0.63	0.61	0.29	-0.09	-0.62	-1.03	0.19	0.65	0.53	0.24	-0.49	-0.32	-0.45	-0.64	-1.43
YKL045W	C30	0.84	-0.51	0.49	0.58	0.87	0.24	-0.16	-0.64	-0.43	0.03	0.32	0.43	0.08	0.04	-0.56	-0.32	-0.71
YNL262W	C30	-1.43	-0.6	0.28	0.79	0.88	0.28	0.01	-1.03	-0.97	-0.4	-0.67	0.45	-0.2	-0.56	-0.51	-0.92	-1.09
YDR074C	C26	-1.22	-0.51	1.32	1.74	0.99	0.71	-0.45	-0.43	-0.79	-0.3	0.59	1.49	0.97	0.44	0.24	0.36	-0.29
YER070W	C26	-0.64	-0.2	0.9	0.74	0.48	0.07	-0.3	-0.34	-0.47	-0.34	0.4	0.58	0.33	-0.15	-0.25	-0.15	-0.38
YLR103C	C30	-0.69	-0.79	0.48	0.96	0.78	0.77	0.04	-0.47	-0.79	-0.56	0.06	0.23	0.53	-0.15	0.06	-0.62	-0.22
YNL312W	C30	-0.74	-1.06	0.46	1.06	0.89	0.04	-0.15	-0.79	-0.76	-0.3	0.12	0.64	0.63	-0.17	-0.27	-0.45	-0.43
YJL074C	C30	-0.94	-0.64	-0.04	0.51	0.38	-0.12	-0.2	-0.25	-0.45	-0.74	0.23	0.59	0.58	0.2	0.29	0.14	-1.34
YJL187C	C30	-1.47	-1.18	0.89	1.29	0.8	-0.17	-0.76	0.48	-1.56	-0.94	0.3	0.97	0.76	-0.06	-0.29	-0.84	-1.12
YBR088C	C26	-0.62	2.13	0.19	0.99	0.62	-0.17	-0.22	-0.2	-0.09	-0.64	0.28	0.73	0.71	0.08	0.2	-0.54	-0.89
YNL102W	C30	-1.12	-0.45	0.29	0.79	0.3	-0.04	-0.56	-0.79	-0.86	-0.71	0.24	0.55	0.5	-0.27	-0.18	-0.25	-0.89
YKL113C	C30	-0.62	-0.54	0.55	0.93	0.57	-0.06	-0.1	-0.84	-0.94	-0.4	0.11	0.73	0.6	-0.2	-0.25	-0.6	-0.56
YDL164C	C30	-0.86	-0.22	0.5	0.57	-0.36	0.06	-0.69	-0.43	-0.42	0.2	0.32	0.63	0.31	0.14	-0.1	-0.12	-0.45
YGL038C	C30	0.32	-0.29	0.96	0.84	0.8	1.08	0.29	-0.45	-0.74	0.19	0.95	0.76	0.58	0.2	0.34	-0.25	-0.42
YPL057C	C30	-0.51	0.21	0.45	1.03	0.77	0.93	0.29	-0.12	-0.42	-0.3	-0.3	-0.03	0.37	-0.14	0.16	-0.23	-0.25
YKL067W	C30	-2.18	-0.59	0.87	1.71	0.84	0.66	-0.27	-0.43	-0.97	-0.84	0.18	1.46	1.13	1.1	0.31	0.07	-0.86
YER001W	C26	-0.56	-0.76	0.63	1.12	0.51	-0.12	-0.45	-0.79	-0.76	-0.84	0.12	0.57	0.43	-0.29	-0.17	-0.45	-0.42
YPRI35W	C30	-1.43	-1.25	0.83	0.73	0.77	-0.47	-0.32	-1.18	-1.47	-0.71	-0.32	0.58	0.78	0.39	-0.27	-0.4	-0.84
YDL007C	C26	-1.69	-0.97	1.11	1.69	0.45	-0.07	-0.64	-1.6	-1.79	-1.36	0.07	1.29	0.82	0.28	-0.1	-0.6	-0.67
YPL256C	C26	-1.43	-1.03	1.37	0.74	0.26	-0.17	-0.84	-1.18	-1.09	-1.03	-0.45	0.7	0.29	-0.36	-0.32	-0.51	-0.6
YIL140W	C26	0.53	-0.62	0.33	0.38	0.11	-0.74	-1.09	-1.06	-0.47	-0.3	1.52	0.59	0.64	-0.3	0.53	-0.17	-0.79
YDR309C	C30	-1.6	-0.97	1.25	0.83	0.9	0.44	0.03	-0.58	-1.15	-0.81	0.62	1.1	0.95	0.26	0.31	-0.06	-0.45
YMR189W	C26	-0.49	-0.58	0.8	0.84	0.57	0.34	-0.01	-0.42	-0.47	-0.38	0.43	0.55	0.42	0.21	0.04	-0.3	-0.17
YGR152C	C30	-0.45	-0.64	1.01	1.14	0.45	-0.4	-0.64	0.15	-1.09	0.44	0.04	0.28	0.32	0.03	-0.54	-0.12	-0.6
YBL035C	C30	-0.54	-0.69	1.03	0.57	0.49	-0.12	-0.34	-0.62	-0.56	-0.45	0.1	0.52	0.3	-0.22	-0.15	-0.62	-0.2
YPR175W	C30	-1.25	-0.3	1.32	1.33	0.5	0.14	-0.89	-0.86	-0.79	0.03	0.85	0.74	0.33	-0.23	-0.15	-0.58	-0.38
YER111C	C30																	
P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	OUT												
0.81	0	0.77	0.5	0.72	0.57	0.67												
P1 = CORRELAZIONE LINEARE POSITIVA																		
P2 = CORRELAZIONE LINEARE NEGATIVA																		
P3 = CORRELAZIONE QUADRATICA																		
P4 = PERCENTUALE DI GENI CON VALORE FINALE MAGGIORE DEL VALORE INIZIALE																		
P5 = PERCENTUALE DI GENI CON LO STESSO ANDAMENTO TEMPORALE																		
P6 = PERCENTUALE DI GENI CON MASSIMA ESCURSIONE NELLO STESSO ISTANTE TEMPORALE																		

Table 8

The second column of Table 8 indicates the CLUSTER, to which the gene sequence belongs, whose the accession number of which is written in the first column. In addition to the values of gene expression of the sequences that constitute the combination, the values of the six extracted parameters and the relative output value assigned by the system are also shown.

[121] Setting aside the calculation of the first three parameters P1, P2 and P3 relating to the linear and quadratic correlation of the combination, for the sake of simplicity, the procedure for calculating the parameters P4, P5 and P6 is described for the combination C26-C30 of Table 8.

[122] Calculation of P4: In order to calculate the parameter P4, which is the percentage of genes whose final value is greater than the initial value, the variation  $\Delta$  between the value of gene expression corresponding to the last instant alpha119 and the value of expression corresponding to the first instant alpha0 must be considered. For the first sequence YPR120C the variation  $\Delta$  is:

$$\Delta = -0.43 - (-0.92) = 0.49 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \Delta > 0$$

[123] This calculation is performed for all the sequences of the combination. The result is that 21 sequences out of 30, that is 70% of the sequences have a positive variation ( $\Delta > 0$ ). This percentage, which will be indicated with the variable "PERCENT\_VALUE" hereinafter, is transformed in a value comprised between 0 and 1.

[124] The transformation procedure of this variable is:

When PERCENT\_VALUE=50%, P4 is null.

When  $50\% < \text{PERCENT\_VALUE} \leq 70\%$ , P4 is a value ranging from 0 to 0.5 (the greater the percent value, the greater the value of the parameter).

When  $70\% < \text{PERCENT\_VALUE} \leq 100\%$ , P4 is a value ranging from 0.5 to 1 (the greater the percent value, the greater the parameter).

When  $30\% \leq \text{PERCENT\_VALUE} < 50\%$ , P4 is a value ranging from 0 to 0.5 (the smaller the percent value, the greater the value of the parameter).

When  $0\% \leq \text{PERCENT\_VALUE} < 30\%$ , P4 is a value ranging from 0.5 to 1 (the smaller the percent value, the greater the value of the parameter).

[125] In practice, the closer to 50% is the percentage of genes having the same variation, the closer to 0 is the value of the fourth parameter P4. The closer to 100% is the PERCENT\_VALUE, the closer to 1 is the parameter P4, because the majority of genes in the group have similar behavior.

[126] In the case in which the percentage is small and close to 0, the value of the parameter P4 is great and is close to 1. This is due to the fact that small percentages of genes having a positive variation ( $\Delta > 0$ ) imply high percentages of sequences with negative variation ( $\Delta < 0$ ). This parameter allows identification of groups of genes with a similar behavior from the point of view of the global variation of the value of gene expression, independently from the sign of the variation. Thus, for example, genes turned *or* on in response to a drug can be identified. In the considered example, given that the percent value is 70%, P4 has a value equal to 0.5 (see Table 8).

[127] Calculation of P5: In order to calculate P5, which is the percentage of genes with the same time evolution, it must be verified whether the pattern of gene expression is increasing or decreasing with time.

[128] Given that the values of gene expression are sampled, the variations  $\Delta i$  between the gene expression value corresponding to the  $(i)^{\text{th}}$  instant and the value of the gene expression corresponding to the  $(i-1)^{\text{th}}$  for  $i=1, 2, \dots, n$  being  $n$  the number of experiments, must be calculated. In this specific case  $n=18$  and for each sequence  $n-1$  (17) values are calculated.

[129] For example, for the first sequence YPR120C the values of the variations  $\Delta i$  are:

$$\Delta 1 = \text{alpha}7 - \text{alpha}0 = -0.32 - (0.92) = 0.6 > 0$$

$$\Delta 2 = \text{alpha}14 - \text{alpha}7 = 0.98 - (-0.32) = 1.3 > 0$$

$$\Delta 3 = \alpha_{21} - \alpha_{14} = 1.03 - 0.98 = 0.05 > 0$$

$$\Delta 4 = \alpha_{28} - \alpha_{21} = 0.32 - 1.03 < 0$$

$$\Delta 5 = \alpha_{35} - \alpha_{28} = -0.03 - 0.32 < 0$$

$$\Delta 6 = \alpha_{42} - \alpha_{35} = -0.12 + 0.03 < 0$$

$$\Delta 7 = \alpha_{49} - \alpha_{42} = -0.34 + 0.12 < 0$$

$$\Delta 8 = \alpha_{56} - \alpha_{49} = -0.29 + 0.34 > 0$$

$$\Delta 9 = \alpha_{63} - \alpha_{56} = -0.27 + 0.29 > 0$$

$$\Delta 10 = \alpha_{70} - \alpha_{63} = 0.76 + 0.27 > 0$$

$$\Delta 11 = \alpha_{77} - \alpha_{70} = 0.67 - 0.76 < 0$$

$$\Delta 12 = \alpha_{84} - \alpha_{77} = 0.37 - 0.67 < 0$$

$$\Delta 13 = \alpha_{91} - \alpha_{84} = -0.17 - 0.37 < 0$$

$$\Delta 14 = \alpha_{98} - \alpha_{91} = 0.16 + 0.17 > 0$$

$$\Delta 15 = \alpha_{105} - \alpha_{98} = -0.14 - 0.16 < 0$$

$$\Delta 16 = \alpha_{112} - \alpha_{105} = -0.15 + 0.14 < 0$$

$$\Delta 17 = \alpha_{119} - \alpha_{112} = -0.43 + 0.15 < 0$$

[130] If the number of positive variations  $\Delta_i$  is greater than the number of negative variations  $\Delta_i$ , the time evolution of the sequence is globally increasing, vice versa it is globally decreasing.

[131] For the sequence YPR120C, the number of positive variations  $\Delta_i$  is 7, while the number of negative variations  $\Delta_i$  is 10. Given that the number of positive variations  $\Delta_i$  is smaller than the number of negative variations  $\Delta_i$ , the sequence is considered having a decreasing time evolution.

[132] The same calculation is repeated for each of the remaining 29 sequences of the combination illustrated in Table 8, showing that a certain percentage of sequences (indicated hereinafter with the variable "PERCENT") has a globally increasing time evolution. To this percent value a parameter P5, whose value ranges between 0 and 1, is associated with a procedure similar to that described for the parameter P4.



[133] In the considered case, 5 sequences out of 30, that is 16.7% have a globally increasing time evolution, thus P5 is large. In fact 83.3% of sequences have a decreasing evolution and thus a higher percentage of sequences have similar time evolutions.

[134] It is worth remarking that the value of parameter P5 does not depend on the fact that the global evolution of the majority of genes is increasing or decreasing, but on how many genes of the combination have the same evolution. In the considered case, the parameter (P5) is close to 1.

[135] A possible procedure for evaluating P5 is described in detail hereinafter.

[136] Let us define three threshold values: THRESHOLD1=0.3; THRESHOLD2=1-THRESHOLD1=0.7; THRESHOLD3=0.5. In function of the thresholds the following values are calculated:

value1=((threshold2-threshold3)/(1-threshold3))=0.4;  
 threshold2=((2\*threshold2-1+threshold3)/(2\*threshold3))=0.9;  
 If threshold2<=percent<=1, P5=((percent-threshold1)/(1-value1));  
 If 0<=percent<=threshold1, P5=((1-percent)-value1)/(1-value1);  
 If 0.5<=percent<threshold2, P5=((percent-0.5)/(value2-0.5));  
 If threshold1<percent<0.5, P5=((1-percent)-0.5)/(value2-0.5)).

[137] A percentage of 50% corresponds to a null value of P5 because, as previously stated, in this case there is not any prevalent (increasing or decreasing) time evolution of the sequences that constitute the combination.

[138] In the proposed example (Table 8) the value of P5 is given by:

$$P5 = (((1 - PERCENT) - VALUE1) / (1 - VALUE1)) = (1 - 0.167 - 0.4) / 0.6 = 0.72$$

[139] Calculation of P6: In order to calculate P6, which is the percentage of genes with a peak occurring at the same instant, it must be verified whether the absolute value of the variation  $\Delta_i$  exceeds a certain threshold value. Given that the values relative to each

experiment have been normalized between 0 and 1, a value of 0.5, which is one half of the normalization interval, was chosen as threshold value. Table 9 contains the gene expression values normalized between 0 and 1 of the sequences constituting the combination C26-C30.

	alpha 0	alpha 7	alpha 14	alpha 21	alpha 28	alpha 35	alpha 42	alpha 49	alpha 56	alpha 63	alpha 70	alpha 77	alpha 84	alpha 91	alpha 98	alpha 105	alpha 112	alpha 119
YPR120C	0	0.308	0.974	1	0.636	0.456	0.4103	0.297	0.323	0.3333	0.8615	0.815	0.662	0.3846	0.554	0.4	0.39487	0.2513
YJL15W	0.07	0.5	0.564	1	0.548	0.399	0	0.016	0.207	0.2713	0.4202	0.548	0.431	0.1862	0.069	0.1649	0.01596	0.0106
YCR065W	0	0.497	0.884	0.945	0.704	0.648	0.2663	0.377	0.397	0.3116	0.7035	1	0.945	0.804	0.663	0.7538	0.41206	0.4221
YDR097C	0.07	0	0.72	0.979	0.876	0.565	0.114	0.01	0.254	0.0777	0.9585	1	0.777	0.5337	0.415	0.456	0.04663	0.1036
YKL045W	0.19	0.582	0.99	0.981	0.827	0.644	0.3894	0.274	0.192	0.7788	1	0.942	0.803	0.4519	0.534	0.4712	0.37981	0
YNL262W	0.98	0.127	0.759	0.816	1	0.601	0.3354	0.044	0.177	0.1392	0.4684	0.652	0.722	0.5	0.475	0.0949	0.24684	0
YDR074C	0	0.359	0.74	0.961	1	0.74	0.6234	0.173	0.199	0.4459	0.329	0.814	0.81	0.5325	0.377	0.3983	0.22078	0.1472
YER070W	0	0.24	0.858	1	0.747	0.652	0.2601	0.267	0.145	0.3108	0.6115	0.916	0.74	0.5608	0.493	0.5338	0.31419	0.2534
YLR103C	0	0.266	1	0.896	0.727	0.461	0.2208	0.195	0.11	0.1948	0.6753	0.792	0.63	0.3182	0.253	0.3182	0.12338	0.1688
YNL312W	0.06	0	0.726	1	0.897	0.891	0.4743	0.183	0	0.1314	0.4857	0.583	0.754	0.3657	0.466	0.0971	0.32571	0.1429
YJL074C	0.15	0	0.717	1	0.92	0.519	0.4292	0.127	0.142	0.3565	0.5566	0.802	0.797	0.4198	0.373	0.2877	0.29717	0.4057
YJL187C	0.4	0.514	0.751	0.968	0.917	0.719	0.6877	0.668	0.589	0.4743	0.8577	1	0.996	0.8458	0.681	0.8221	0	0.5731
YBR088C	0.03	0.133	0.86	1	0.828	0.488	0.2807	0.716	0	0.2175	0.6526	0.888	0.814	0.5263	0.446	0.2526	0.15439	0.1193
YNL102W	0.02	1	0.312	0.596	0.465	0.184	0.1667	0.174	0.213	0.0177	0.344	0.504	0.496	0.273	0.316	0.0532	0	0.078
YKL113C	0	0.351	0.738	1	0.743	0.565	0.2932	0.173	0.136	0.2147	0.712	0.874	0.848	0.445	0.492	0.4555	0.12042	0.2932
YDL164C	0.12	0.169	0.785	1	0.797	0.441	0.4181	0	0	0.2486	0.5367	0.887	0.814	0.3616	0.333	0.1356	0.15819	0.1356
YGL038C	0	0.43	0.913	0.96	0.336	0.617	0.1141	0.289	0.295	0.7114	0.7919	1	0.785	0.6711	0.51	0.4966	0.27517	0.3624
YPL057C	0.58	0.247	0.934	0.868	0.846	1	0.5659	0.159	0	0.511	0.9286	0.824	0.725	0.5165	0.593	0.2892	0.17582	0.1264
YKL067W	0.13	0.537	0.672	1	0.853	0.944	0.5819	0.35	0.181	0.2486	0.2486	0.401	0.627	0.339	0.508	0.2881	0.27684	0
YER001W	0	0.411	0.784	1	0.725	0.73	0.491	0.45	0.311	0.3445	0.6067	0.936	0.851	0.8432	0.64	0.5784	0.33933	0.365
YPR135W	0.14	0.041	0.75	1	0.689	0.367	0.199	0.026	0.041	0	0.4898	0.719	0.648	0.2806	0.342	0.199	0.21429	0.0663
YOL007C	0.02	0.096	1	0.957	0.974	0.435	0.5	0.126	0	0.3304	0.5	0.891	0.978	0.8087	0.522	0.4652	0.27391	0.1913
YPL256C	0.03	0.236	0.833	1	0.644	0.494	0.3305	0.055	0	0.1236	0.5345	0.885	0.75	0.5948	0.486	0.342	0.32184	0.1351
YIL140V	0	0.143	1	0.775	0.604	0.45	0.2107	0.089	0.121	0.1429	0.35	0.761	0.614	0.3821	0.396	0.3286	0.29643	0.0393
YDR309C	0.62	0.18	0.544	0.563	0.46	0.134	0	0.011	0.238	0.3027	1	0.644	0.663	0.3027	0.621	0.3525	0.11494	0.2567
YMR199W	0	0.221	1	0.853	0.877	0.716	0.5719	0.358	0.158	0.2772	0.7789	0.947	0.895	0.6526	0.67	0.5404	0.40351	0.2386
YGR152C	0.14	0.084	0.974	1	0.826	0.677	0.4516	0.187	0.155	0.2129	0.7355	0.813	0.729	0.5935	0.484	0.2645	0.34839	0
YBL035C	0.29	0.202	0.942	1	0.691	0.309	0.2018	0.556	0	0.6861	0.5067	0.614	0.632	0.5022	0.247	0.435	0.21973	0.3543
YPR175W	0.09	0	1	0.733	0.686	0.331	0.2035	0.041	0.076	0.1395	0.4593	0.703	0.576	0.2733	0.314	0.0407	0.28488	0
YER111C	0	0.368	0.996	1	0.678	0.539	0.1395	0.151	0.178	0.4961	0.814	0.771	0.612	0.3953	0.426	0.2597	0.33721	0.2868

Table 9

**[140]** For sequence YPR120C is:

$$|\Delta 1| = |\alpha 7 - \alpha 0| = 0.307$$

$$|\Delta 2| = |\alpha 14 - \alpha 7| = 0.666$$

.....

$$|\Delta 17| = |\alpha 119 - \alpha 112| = 0.14359$$

**[141]** Repeating these calculations for all the sequences, the results reported in Table 10 are obtained.

	IA11	IA21	IA31	IA41	IA51	IA61	IA71	IA81	IA91	IA101	IA111	IA121	IA131	IA141	IA151	IA161	IA171
YPR120C	0.30769	0.66667	0.02564	0.3641	0.17949	0.04615	0.11282	0.02564	0.01026	0.52821	0.04615	0.15385	0.27692	0.16923	0.15385	0.00513	0.14359
YJL115V	0.43085	0.08383	0.43617	0.45213	0.14694	0.39894	0.01596	0.19149	0.06383	0.14894	0.12766	0.11702	0.24468	0.11702	0.09574	0.14894	0.00532
YCR065V	0.49749	0.38693	0.0603	0.24121	0.05528	0.38191	0.11055	0.0201	0.08543	0.39196	0.29648	0.05528	0.14307	0.1407	0.09045	0.34171	0.01005
YDR097C	0.06736	0.72021	0.25907	0.10363	0.31088	0.45078	0.10363	0.24352	0.17617	0.88083	0.04145	0.2228	0.24352	0.11917	0.04145	0.40933	0.05699
YKL045V	0.38942	0.40865	0.00962	0.15385	0.18269	0.25481	0.11538	0.08173	0.58654	0.22115	0.05769	0.13942	0.35096	0.08173	0.0625	0.09135	0.37981
YNL282V	0.85443	0.63291	0.05696	0.18354	0.39873	0.26592	0.29114	0.13291	0.03797	0.32911	0.18354	0.06962	0.22152	0.02532	0.37975	0.1519	0.24684
YDR074C	0.35931	0.38095	0.22078	0.03896	0.25974	0.11688	0.45022	0.02597	0.24675	0.11688	0.48485	0.00433	0.27706	0.15584	0.02165	0.17749	0.07359
YER070V	0.23966	0.61824	0.14189	0.25338	0.09459	0.39189	0.00676	0.12162	0.16554	0.30068	0.30405	0.17568	0.17905	0.06757	0.04054	0.21959	0.06081
YLR103C	0.28571	0.71429	0.1039	0.16883	0.26623	0.24026	0.07597	0.08442	0.08442	0.48052	0.11688	0.16234	0.31169	0.06494	0.06494	0.19481	0.04545
YNL312V	0.05714	0.72571	0.27429	0.10286	0.00571	0.41714	0.29143	0.18286	0.13143	0.35429	0.09714	0.17143	0.38857	0.12	0.38857	0.22857	0.18286
YJL074C	0.15094	0.71698	0.28302	0.08019	0.40094	0.08962	0.30189	0.01475	0.21698	0.19811	0.24528	0.00472	0.37736	0.04717	0.08491	0.00943	0.10849
YJL187C	0.11858	0.23715	0.21739	0.05138	0.19763	0.03162	0.01976	0.07905	0.11462	0.3834	0.14229	0.00395	0.1502	0.03557	0.05929	0.82213	0.57312
YBR088C	0.10175	0.72632	0.14035	0.17193	0.34035	0.20702	0.43509	0.71579	0.21754	0.43509	0.23509	0.07368	0.26772	0.0807	0.19298	0.09825	0.03509
YNL102V	0.97518	0.68794	0.28369	0.13121	0.28014	0.01773	0.00709	0.03901	0.19504	0.32624	0.15957	0.00709	0.2234	0.04255	0.26241	0.05319	0.07801
YKL113C	0.35079	0.38743	0.26178	0.25554	0.17801	0.27225	0.12042	0.03665	0.07853	0.49738	0.1623	0.02618	0.40314	0.04712	0.03665	0.33508	0.17277
YDL164C	0.0452	0.61582	0.21469	0.20339	0.35593	0.50336	0.1745	0.00671	0.41611	0.08054	0.20805	0.21477	0.11409	0.16107	0.01342	0.22148	0.08725
YGL038C	0.42953	0.48322	0.04698	0.62416	0.28188	0.43407	0.40659	0.15934	0.51099	0.41758	0.1044	0.0989	0.20879	0.07692	0.32418	0.09341	0.04945
YPL057C	0.33516	0.68681	0.06593	0.02198	0.15385	0.36158	0.23164	0.16949	0.0678	0	0.15254	0.22599	0.28814	0.16949	0.22034	0.0113	0.27684
YKL067V	0.40678	0.13559	0.32768	0.14889	0.0904	0.23907	0.04113	0.13882	0.03342	0.26221	0.32905	0.08483	0.00771	0.20308	0.0617	0.23907	0.02571
YER001V	0.41131	0.37275	0.21594	0.27506	0.00514	0.23907	0.04113	0.13882	0.03342	0.26221	0.32905	0.08483	0.00771	0.20308	0.0617	0.23907	0.02571
YPR135V	0.10204	0.70918	0.25	0.31122	0.32143	0.16897	0.17347	0.01531	0.04082	0.4898	0.22959	0.07143	0.36735	0.06122	0.14286	0.01531	0.14796
YDL007C	0.07826	0.90435	0.04348	0.01739	0.53913	0.06522	0.37391	0.12609	0.33043	0.16957	0.3913	0.06696	0.16957	0.28696	0.05652	0.1913	0.08261
YPL256C	0.2069	0.5977	0.16667	0.35632	0.14943	0.16379	0.27586	0.0546	0.12356	0.41092	0.35057	0.13506	0.15517	0.1092	0.14368	0.02011	0.18678
YIL140V	0.14286	0.85714	0.225	0.17143	0.15357	0.23929	0.12143	0.03214	0.02143	0.20714	0.41071	0.14843	0.23214	0.01429	0.06786	0.03214	0.25714
YDR309C	0.44051	0.36398	0.01916	0.10345	0.32567	0.1341	0.01149	0.22605	0.06513	0.69732	0.35632	0.01916	0.36015	0.31801	0.2682	0.23755	0.14176
YMR199V	0.22105	0.77895	0.14737	0.02456	0.1614	0.14366	0.21404	0.2	0.1193	0.50175	0.16842	0.05263	0.24211	0.01754	0.12982	0.13684	0.16491
YGR152C	0.05806	0.89032	0.02581	0.17419	0.14839	0.22581	0.26452	0.03226	0.05806	0.52258	0.07742	0.08387	0.13548	0.10968	0.21935	0.08387	0.34839
YBL035C	0.0852	0.73991	0.0583	0.30942	0.38117	0.10762	0.35426	0.55605	0.6861	0.17937	0.10762	0.01794	0.13004	0.25561	0.16834	0.21525	0.13453
YPR175V	0.08721	1	0.26744	0.04651	0.35465	0.12791	0.16279	0.03488	0.06395	0.31977	0.24419	0.12791	0.30233	0.0407	0.27326	0.24419	0.28488
YER111C	0.36822	0.62791	0.00388	0.32171	0.13953	0.39922	0.01163	0.02713	0.31783	0.31783	0.04254	0.15891	0.21705	0.03101	0.16667	0.07752	0.05039

Table 10

[142] The values of  $|\Delta|$  that surpass the threshold are underlined. For each sequence the maximum value of  $|\Delta|$  that surpasses the threshold is the peak (maximum value) and it is highlighted with a continuous line perimeter. For example, for the first gene sequence YPR120C there are only two values greater than the threshold,  $|\Delta_2| = 0.66$  and  $|\Delta_{10}| = 0.52$ ; the peak in this case is  $|\Delta_2|$ .

[143] It must be noticed that not all gene sequences necessarily show a peak. In the proposed example the sequences YJL115W, YCR065W, YOR074C, YKL113C, YKL076W, YER001W and YDR309C do not show a peak.

[144] For calculating the sixth parameter P6, the maximum number of peaks occurring at the same instant must be considered. In this example, the maximum number of peaks is 17 and they are in the column of  $|\Delta_2|$ . In particular, 56.7% of sequences (17 sequences out of 30) of the combination have a coincident peak and thus in this case P6 is equal to 0.57, as shown in Table 8.

[145]. The following list of References is provided for reader review. The identified references are incorporated by reference herein.

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[146] Although preferred embodiments of the method and apparatus of the present invention have been illustrated in the accompanying Drawings and described in the foregoing Detailed Description, it will be understood that the invention is not limited to the

embodiments disclosed, but is capable of numerous rearrangements, modifications and substitutions without departing from the spirit of the invention as set forth and defined by the following claims.